BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS October 31, 2015 and 2014

CONTENTS

	Page No.
Independent Auditor's Report	1-2
Basic Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	3
Statement of Activities	4
Statement of Changes in Net Position	5
Statement of Cash Flows	6
Notes to the Financial Statements	7-12
Report Required by Government Auditing Standards:	
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements	
Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards	13-14
Schedule of Findings and Responses	15-16



WALTER H. WEBB, CPA JANE FRAZIER, CPA CHARLES E. CROOKS, CPA TRISHA J. RIEMAN, CPA GABRIELLE CONCHOLA, CPA

206 N. HARRISON●P.O. BOX 790 ● CUSHING, OKLAHOMA 74023●918-225-4216 ● FAX 918-225-4315

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

January 15, 2016

Board of Directors Keystone Rural Gas District No. 1 Tulsa County Sand Springs, Oklahoma

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Keystone Rural Gas District No. 1, Tulsa County, Sand Springs, Oklahoma (the Organization), as of and for the year ended October 31, 2015 and 2014, as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the business-type activities of the Keystone Rural Gas District No. 1, Tulsa County, Sand Springs, Oklahoma as of October 31, 2015 and 2014, and the changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Keystone Rural Gas District No. 1 January 15, 2016

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

The District has omitted Management's Discussion and Analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 15, 2016, on our consideration of the Keystone Rural Gas District No. 1's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Keystone Rural Gas District No. 1's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

CBEW Professional Group, LLP

CBEW PROFESSIONAL GROUP, LLP Certified Public Accountants

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION October 31, 2015 and 2014

		October 31, 2015		October 31, 2014
Current assets: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 1)	\$	404.040	- ·	070.004
Investments (Note 1)	Ф	401,319 161,549	Ъ	270,231
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectible)		6,084		159,318 4,573
Prepaid insurance		5,562		5,318
Inventory		17,314		15,267
Total current assets	•••	591,828		454,708
Capital assets: Buildings, gas system, equipment and vehicles net of depreciation (Note 3) Total capital assets	_	256,201 256,201		279,159 279,159
Total assets	\$_	848,028	 \$	733,867
Deferred outflows of resources: Total deferred outflows	_	-		-
Current liabilities:	_			
Accounts payable	\$	17,931	\$	10,182
Accrued payroll		2,946	•	1,584
Accrued compensated absences		4,503		3,730
Payroll liabilities payable		3,314		2,404
Sales tax payable		(800)		(222)
Interest payable		67		103
Customer pre-payments Customer deposits		-		<u>.</u>
Current portion of notes payable (Note 2)		58,357		52,775
Total current liabilities	_	8,203 94,522		8,203
Long-term liabilities:	_	94,022		78,758
Notes payable (Note 2)		5,416		12 507
Total long-term liabilities	-	5,416		12,597 12,597
Total liabilities	-	99,938		91,355
Deferred inflows of resources: Total deferred inflows		-	• •	-
Net Position:	-			
Net investment in capital assets		242,582		258,359
Unrestricted		505,509		384,153
Total net Position	\$_	748,090	\$	642,512

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended October 31, 2015 and 2014

P	_	October 31, 2015		October 31, 2014
Revenues:	_			
Gas sales	\$	530,736	\$	553,674
Late Fees		7,734		8,124
Meter Svc/Tap Fees		3,300		6,525
Other income		2,894	_	(6,690)
Total revenues	-	544,664	_	561,633
Expenses:				
Accounting and legal		10,522		17,498
Bad debt		(3,440)		(1,831)
Board Compensation		6,496		3,943
Contract services		· -		1,513
Depreciation		52,702		53,094
Equipment Rental		· <u>-</u>		2,617
Fuel		3,731		6,303
Gas purchases		116,559		176,910
Gas transportation costs		30,899		33,822
Insurance		42,010		44,978
Miscellaneous		2,046		1,089
Office supplies and postage		6,951		7,020
Payroll taxes		9,758		4,610
Postage		5,350		4,976
Repair and maintenance		5,176		2,670
Retirement contributions		2,625		3,409
Salaries		141,382		135,446
Telephone		3,150		3,035
Uniforms		3,009		2,886
Utilities	-	2,920		2,958
Total expenses		441,844	•	506,946
Operating income	_	102,819		54,687
Other income and expense:				
Interest income		3,746		4 225
Interest expense		(987)	_	1,335 (1,400)
Total other income and expense		2,759		(65)
Change in net position-Net income		105,578		54,622
Net position - beginning of year		642,512		587,890
Net position - end of year	\$_	748,090	\$_	642,512

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION For the Year Ended October 31, 2015 and 2014

	-	Net Position (Unrestricted)		Net Position (Temporarily Restricted)	•	Total Net Position
Balance - beginning of year 10/31/13	\$	587,890	\$	-	\$	587,890
Change in net position	-	54,622		-		54,622
Balance - end of year 10/31/14	\$ =	642,512	. \$ ₌	_	. \$ _	642,512
Balance - beginning of year 10/31/14	\$	642,512	\$	-	\$	642,512
Change in net position	-	105,578	_	pr		105,578
Balance - end of year 10/31/15	\$_	748,090	\$ _	~	\$_	748,090

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For the Year Ended October 31, 2015 and 2014

	_	October 31, 2015	October 31, 2014
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Cash received from customers	\$	540,862 \$	551,742
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and			
contractors and other services	_	(373,379)	(454,093)
Net cash provided by operating activities	_	167,483	97,649
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:			
Acquisition & construction of capital assets		(29,744)	(58,314)
Principal paid on debt		(7,181)	(6,770)
Proceeds received from notes		-	-
Interest paid on debt		(987)	(1,400)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	_	(37,912)	(66,484)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
(Purchase) liquidation of investments		(2,228)	(420)
Interest income		3,746	(129)
Net cash provided by investing activities	-	1,517	1,334
and the second by involving designated	-	1,017	1,205
Net increase (decrease) in cash		131,088	32,370
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	_	270,231	237,861
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$_	401,319 \$	270,231
Reconciliation of operation income to net cash provided by operating activities: Operating income (loss)	\$_	102,819 \$	54,687
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash			
provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation		52,702	53,094
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable		(1,511)	(1,161)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses		(244)	(267)
(Increase) decrease in inventory		(2,047)	(8,464)
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits		5,582	(5,110)
Increase (decrease) in customer pre-payments		-	-
Increase (decrease) in interest payable		(36)	(34)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		7,749	1,042
Increase (decrease) in sales tax payable		(578)	125
Increase (decrease) in accrued payroll payable		1,362	1,584
Increase (decrease) in accrued compensated absences payable		773	3,733
Increase (decrease) in payroll taxes payable	_	910	(1,580)
Total adjustments	_	64,663	42,962
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$_	167,483 \$	97,649

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS October 31, 2015 and 2014

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Keystone Rural Gas District, Tulsa County, Oklahoma (the District), was created under the provisions of Title 82, O.S. 1981, Sections 1324.1-1324.26 inclusive, for the purpose of providing natural gas to the members it serves. Membership in the gas district consists of gas users who have paid the required membership and connection fees. The District is exempt from federal and state income taxes.

The more significant of the government's accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

Keystone Rural Gas District No. 1 is an independent, self-contained reporting entity with no associated component units. It is operated in a manner similar to a private business enterprise where the cost (expenses, including depreciation) of providing gas services is financed through user charges. The District purchases the majority of its gas from Tiger, Inc.

B. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation – Fund Accounting

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) promulgated in the United States of America. The accounting and financial reporting treatment is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and liabilities associated with the operation are included on the statement of net assets. The operating statements present increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in net total assets. Depreciation expense is provided for capital assets based upon estimated useful lives.

C. Assets, Liabilities and Equity

1. Deposits and Investments

Oklahoma Statutes authorize the District to invest in certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, passbooks, bankers' acceptances, and other available bank investments provided that all deposits are fully covered by approved securities pledged to secure those funds. In addition, the District can invest in direct debt securities of the United States unless such an investment is expressly prohibited by law.

All the bank deposits are held at one financial institution and are carried at cost. For purposes of statements of cash flows, the District considers cash and all highly liquid investments with an initial maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS October 31, 2015 and 2014

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Assets, Liabilities and Equity (Continued)

1. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Custodial Credit Risk

At October 31, 2015, the District held deposits of approximately \$562,868 at financial institutions. The District's cash deposits, including interest-bearing certificates of deposit, are entirely covered by Federal Depository Insurance (FDIC) or direct obligation of the U.S. Government insured or collateralized with securities held by the District or by its agent in the District's name.

Investment Interest Rate Risk

The District does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Investment Credit Risk

The District has no policy that limits its investment choices other than the limitation of state law as follows:

- a. Direct obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities to which the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government is pledged, or obligations to the payment of which the full faith and credit of the State is pledged.
- Certificates of deposits or savings accounts are either insured or secured with acceptable collateral
 with in-state financial institutions, and fully insured certificates of deposit or savings accounts in outof-state financial institutions.
- c. With certain limitation, negotiable certificates of deposit, prime bankers acceptances, prime commercial paper and repurchase agreements with certain limitations.
- d. County, municipal or school district tax supported debt obligations, bond or revenue anticipation notes, money judgments, or bond or revenue anticipation notes of public trusts whose beneficiary is a county, municipality or school district.
- e. Notes or bonds secured by mortgage or trust deed insured by the Federal Housing Administrator and debentures issued by the Federal Housing Administrator, and in obligations of the National Mortgage Association.
- f. Money market funds regulated by the SEC and in which investments consist of the investments mentioned in the previous paragraphs (a.-d.).

The investments held at October 31, 2015 are as follows:

Туре	Weighted Average Maturity (Months)	Credit Rating	Market Value	Cost
Investments Certificate of deposit Total investments	7.34	N/A	161,549 \$ 161,549	161,549 \$ 161,549

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS October 31, 2015 and 2014

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Assets, Liabilities and Equity (Continued)

1. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Concentration of Investment Credit Risk

The District places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer. The District has the following of credit risk: 100% in Certificates of deposit.

2. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The District's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and notes payable. The District's estimate of the fair value of all financial instruments does not differ materially from the aggregate carrying values of its financial instruments recorded in the accompanying statement of net assets. The carrying amount of these financial instruments approximates fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

3. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

4. Inventories

Inventories consist primarily of gas line supplies for the addition of new gas lines and repair of old gas lines. Inventory is valued at cost, principally on a first-in, first-out basis, but not in excess of market.

5. Capital Assets

Additions to the gas storage delivery system and other equipment are recorded at cost or, if contributed property, at their estimated fair value at time of contribution. Repairs and maintenance are recorded as expenses; renewals and betterments are capitalized. Non-cash contributions relate to both existing and new members of the District. If installation of gas lines is required to a member's property, the District performs this service for the member at cost. The member's payment for such installation is recorded as a capital asset contribution. The District maintains a capitalization threshold of \$500 and an estimated useful life in excess of two (2) years.

Depreciation has been calculated on each class of depreciable property using the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives are as follows:

Gas system	10-50 years
Buildings	10-25 years
Equipment	7-20 years
Office equipment	7-10 years
Vehicles	5 years

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS October 31, 2015 and 2014

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Assets, Liabilities and Equity (Continued)

6. Compensated Absences

It is the District's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick time. Full-time employees are granted vacation and sick leave benefits in varying amounts to specified maximums depending on tenure. The expense and related liability for vacation benefits is recorded in the financial statements.

7. Customer Deposits

The District requires that every customer pay a cash deposit upon opening or re-establishing an account with the District to guarantee payment on the account for gas service rendered. When the service is terminated, the deposit is refunded or applied to the outstanding balance due the District. The District maintains a cash reserve sufficient for payment of these deposits. The reserve amount is included in the District's cash and cash equivalents. Interest earned on customer deposits is used for operations of the District.

D. Revenues, Expenses and Other Changes in Net Assets

1. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues and expenses are principally from gas sales and connection fees charged to new system subscribers. Customer gas consumption is determined by monthly meter readings taken by District personnel. The gas sales from subscriber gas consumption billed but unpaid at the District's year-end are recognized as revenue in the current year and reported in the statement of net assets as accounts receivable. Operating expense consist of those costs necessary to operate and maintain the gas distribution system and for general administration of the District.

2. Non-Operating Revenue and Expenses

Non-operating revenues and expenses consist of investment earnings, interest expense incurred on the District's notes payable and gains and losses on sales or the abandonment of long-lived assets.

3. Bad Debts

The District uses the direct write-off method for recognizing bad debts. Under the direct write-off method, accounts receivable are charged to income during the period they are determined to be uncollectible. The use of this method does not result in a material difference from the valuation method required by generally accepted accounting principles.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS October 31, 2015 and 2014

2. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt consists of one note with American Heritage Bank. The notes are secured by the gas system.

American Heritage Bank #K000967 - 5 year note originated on June 26, 2012, payable in monthly installments of \$683.58 at 5.75% interest

The following is a summary of long-term debt transactions during the year:

	Balance October 31,			Balance October 31,
	2014	Additions	Reductions	2015
American Heritage Bank	20,800	-	7,180	13,620
Total	\$ 20,800 \$	\$\$	7,180 \$	13,620

Annual cash requirements to amortize these notes are as follows:

Year Ending	Payments
Oct 31,	Due
2016	8,203
2017	6,152
Total	14,355
Less Interest	(735)
Note Balance	13,620

3. CAPITAL ASSETS

The following is a summary of changes in property, plant and equipment.

	Balance October 31, 2014	Additions	Deletions	Balance October 31, 2015
Buildings	68,356	-	-	68,356
Gas System & Equipment	1,094,185	27,938	-	1,122,123
Office equipment	12,416	1,806	-	14,222
Vehicles	47,386	-	-	47,386
Total	1,222,343	29,744	-	1,252,087
Less accumulated				,,_,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
depreciation	943,184	52,702	-	995,886
Net	\$ 279,159	\$ (22,958)	\$	\$ 256,201

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS October 31, 2015 and 2014

3. CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

	Balance October 31, 2013	Additions	Deletions	Balance October 31, 2014
Buildings	63,606	4,750		68,356
Gas System & Equipment	1,041,398	52,787	-	1,094,185
Office equipment	11,639	777	-	12,416
Vehicles	47,386		-	47,386
Total	1,164,029	58,314	_	1,222,343
Less accumulated	•			
depreciation	890,090	53,094	_	943,184
Net	\$ 273,939	\$ 5,220	\$	\$ 279,159

4. RISK MANAGEMENT

Keystone Rural Gas District No. 1 is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The District continues to carry commercial insurance for these risks, including general and auto liability, property damage, and public officials liability. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

REPORT REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS
October 31, 2015 and 2014



WALTER H. WEBB, CPA JANE FRAZIER, CPA CHARLES E. CROOKS, CPA TRISHA J. RIEMAN, CPA GABRIELLE CONCHOLA, CPA

206 N. HARRISON●P.O. BOX 790 ● CUSHING, OKLAHOMA 74023●918-225-4216 ● FAX 918-225-4315

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

January 15, 2016

Board of Directors Keystone Rural Gas District No. 1 Tulsa County Sand Springs, Oklahoma

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the business-type activities of the Keystone Rural Gas District No. 1, Tulsa County, Sand Springs, Oklahoma (the District), as of and for the year ended October 31, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 15, 2016. The District did not present the Management's Discussion and Analysis required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses that we consider to be significant deficiencies as findings 2015-001 and 2015-002.

Keystone Rural Gas District No. 1 January 15, 2016

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Association's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

District's Response to Findings

The District's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The District's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

CBEW Professional Group, LLP

CBEW Professional Group, LLP Certified Public Accountants

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES For the Year Ended October 31, 2015

2015-001. Internal Control - Segregation of Duties

<u>Criteria</u>: The segregation of duties and responsibilities between different individuals for custody of assets, recordkeeping for those assets and reconciliation of those asset accounts is an important control activity needed to adequately protect the entity's assets and ensure accurate financial reporting.

<u>Condition</u>: Presently the same individual that receives utility service related cash payments is also responsible for service billing and adjustment, also balances the daily cash drawer, posts payments to subsidiary accounts receivable ledger and reconciles the monthly bank statements. In addition, only limited oversight is provided over this individual in the conduct of their daily functions.

<u>Cause</u>: The district's limited size and staffing resources have made it difficult for management to provide sufficient staffing to fully segregate incompatible duties in a cost-effective manner.

<u>Effect or Potential Effect</u>: Without sufficient segregation of duties, the risk significantly increases that errors and fraud related to utility billing and collection activities, including misappropriation of assets, could occur and not be detected within a timely basis.

<u>Recommendation</u>: We recommend that management and the board should consider a formal evaluation of their risks associated with this lack of duties segregation over utility cash and receivables. In response to the identified risks, consideration should be given to identifying and implementing controls that could help mitigate the risks associated with lack of segregation of duties, such as providing increased management oversight and an independent reconciliation of accounts. For example, the entity might consider soliciting the assistance of independent volunteer labor to perform certain functions as compensating procedures where applicable.

<u>Responsible Official's Response:</u> The district concurs with the recommendation, although, the cost to correct this condition might exceed the benefit, the district has made certain changes in procedures that will improve the overall lack of segregation of duties and has implemented compensating procedures as appropriate.

2015-002. Internal Control - Material Adjusting Journal Entries

<u>Criteria</u>: The government's management is responsible for internal controls over accounting and financial reporting. This responsibility includes the design and implementation of controls over the fair and complete presentation of the government's annual financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) from trial balances derived from the government's accounting records. For trial balances to be both complete and accurate, the government must have effective internal controls over recording, processing, summarizing, and adjusting accounting data. As evidence of effective internal controls over accounting and financial reporting, there should generally be few, if any, material adjustments to the trial balances required that are detected and corrected solely as a result of the financial statement audit. In other words, government management should not rely on the external auditor to detect and correct material misstatements in the books and records as part of its internal controls, but rather should have it own procedures designed and in place that are independent of the external auditor to provide reasonable, although not absolute, assurance that material misstatements will be detected and corrected in its trial balances prior to audit.

<u>Condition</u>: The government's trial balances for the year ended October 31, 2015, required a number of material adjusting journal entries in order for the financial statements to be prepared in accordance with GAAP. These necessary adjusting entries, identified solely as a result of the financial statement audit, included such adjustments as the following: fixed asset purchases and accounts receivable.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES For the Year Ended October 31, 2015

<u>Cause</u>: The government's accounting and financial reporting staff lacks the necessary expertise, relative to the complex nature of applying GAAP applicable to state and local governments, sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that the trial balances used for preparing the GAAP financial statements are complete and accurate prior to audit. As a result, management has had to rely on the external auditors to identify and correct a number of material misstatements in the trial balances.

<u>Effect or Potential Effect</u>: As a result of this condition, without reliance on its external auditors, the government lacks the necessary internal controls over the completeness and accuracy of the trial balances that are used in the preparation of its financial statements in accordance with GAAP. This condition can result in undetected and uncorrected material misstatements in the financial statements that are not detected by management and may also not be detected by the financial statement audit. In addition, if management's intentions are to continue to rely on the external auditor to detect and correct material misstatements, this condition could place the auditor in a questionable position regarding auditor independence as a result of the auditor performing part of management's functions in regards to the trial balances.

<u>Recommendation</u>: The government should consider designing and implementing sufficient internal controls over the completeness and accuracy of trial balances by obtaining the necessary expertise and continuing education to apply GAAP in the development of working trial balances that will be used to prepare the government's annual financial statements. This could be achieved through employment of qualified accounting staff or the outsourcing of these control activities to a qualified accounting firm other than the external auditor.

<u>Responsible Official's Response</u>: The District concurs with the recommendation, and will strive to prepare and post material adjusting journal entries to the financial statements.